City on a Hill

City on a Hill Election Special -- June 3, 1976



Election Special !

There are four men and one woman running in this year's State Senate primary in the 17th District, which includes Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. The race for the democratic nomination is tight-who will win; Phil Harry, Roger Poyner or Margaret Van Deren? The race for republican nomination is non-existant, the candidate Robert Nimmo is unopposed. Similar questions were asked of each candidate in private interviews.

Margaret Van Deren

"Women should have representation in state and federal government. It takes strong positive women to do this. I want to dedicate the next part of my life to being a public official, hopefully as an elected official. If not, I will be a mentor for great women in politics."

So states Margaret Van Deren, the candidate for the democratic nomination for the state senate, who wants to be known as the candidate with a "sense of rage."

Van Deren has had her professional experience in education, as a teacher, a writer, and communications consultant. She believes a university education should be free to all. However, "Money and finances are a real factor, and we have to deal with these problems. I would work for legislation that would always be positive and better for education."

Van Deren supports the nuclear initiative and the ALRB. Referring to the fact that both issues now have to be solved by the initiative process, she says, "As much of a lack of faith that I have in some legislators, it is important that the people call them to task." Specifically on the ALRB, Van Deren believes that workers rights are important to society. "Some of our best legislation in this country has come from the labor movements."

On growth control, Van Deren believes we need a "balance between humanistic values and the need for jobs. Always worrying about the economic factor is blinding to some people." Van Deren supports the concept of state funded public works programs to help create more jobs. "Something like the Youth Conservation Core should happen. Not just for persons who have gotten in trouble, but for all who have a commitment to do something for their country."

Van Deren believes that the education of police officers and the authority structure of our society needs to be better. "We are dealing with two kinds of minds - those who have some compassion toward the citizens they are protecting, and those whose training makes them believe they are 'official', and can therefore be rude to citizens. Police are a necessary thing for a social contract."

Van Deren comes from a literary and philosophical background. She believes this makes it take longer to get down to plain levels of communication. But, she believes she can communicate with all people, and that her constituency would have not problems being aware of her. "If I am elected the first woman senator in Sacramento, my constituents would be the most informed because I would bring attention to the seat and the area. To maintain the quality person I want to be, I would have to have total communication with the people I represent."

As far as UCSC/community relationships go, Van Deren continues to believe the University is the greatest place in the whole world. "I believe in what UCSC is, the degree of freedom for learning that is there. To facilitate these relationships, I would try to make people who have a tight view of the world see the university as the greatest thing there is." Van Deren related experiences with newspapers that say 'she claims to be' or 'she says she is 43.' This to her is negative. "This is saying you (as a woman) are lying. These things happen every day." Van Deren has a commitment to do something herself as she has been married and divorced. She now has the time to devote to her own goals. She impresses one as being able to succeed in that commitment.

Robert Nimmo

"It is the tendency of seekers of public office to say, 'when I get here my door will always be open to my constituents.' I don't know a single member up here who's door isn't always open to a constituent."

That is the feeling of Assemblyperson Robert Nimmo, unopposed candidate for the Republican nomination to the state senate. Nimmo is currently serving the San Luis Obispo area in the state assembly.

Nimmo has taken stands on major issues, such as the nuclear initiative and the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, that one would almost expect of a Republican. Nimmo's comments on these issues show, however, that he is able to see both sides of the question.

Nimmo realizes that nuclear power is not 100% safe. "Proposition 15 is designed to ultimately eliminate the use of nuclear energy for power generation. The pollution danger is going to increase by total reliance on fossil feuls. What really concerns me about not having nuclear energy as a power source is that we would very rapidly exhaust our own supply of fossil fuels, and thereby become 100% dependent upon Middle Eastern and some of the communist nations. I don't think we should ever get in that position if we could avoid it." On the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, Nimmo states, "My record has pretty much been in support of the growers. The little guy who farms by himself has literally been driven out of farming. The implication is that more and more land is being driven into big corporate farms. That is what we don't want."

Nimmo agrees with many other candidates on growth issues and the Coastal Plan. "I hope the state can lay down reasonable guidelines on what the state interest is in the protection of coastal resources, and then let local areas operate within those guidelines to solve their own problems." Again on growth, Nimmo hopes decisions can be left up to local communities, with minimum interference by the state.

On employment, Nimmo states; "If we have to rely on the government to create jobs by direct employment, we are simply recognizing that something is very wrong with the whole system.

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Roger Poyner

Facing the winner of the democratic state senate primary will be Robert Nimmo, a seasoned assemblyperson who has already won the support of his republican party. Roger Poyner believes he is the only democrat who can defeat Nimmo in November.

With strong political roots throughout the district, Poyner believes he is likely to get support from a broad spectrum of voters — conservatives and liberals.

Poyner is an attorney and a supervisor in Monterey County. He is chairman of the Midcoast Health Systems Agency and a member of the Monterey-Santa Cruz Air Pollution Control District.

Except for Santa Cruz County, the 17th district is full of political conservatives. Monterey County is the most populous and, according to Poyner, there is a majority of conservative voters there. Because of his political record in Monterey County and because he was born and raised near San Luis Obispo he believes he can muster the amount of votes necessary to beat Nimmo. This is basically Poyner's stand. He admits that his stance on the issues does not differ from his major opponent, Phil Harry, in any significant way.

Like Harry, Poyner supports the nuclear initiative and the state Coastal Commission. Poyner also supports the bond act that will, if it becomes law, fund the acquisition of certain other scenic coastal lands.

About solving the employment problem, Poyner had this to say: "I am advocating a tax incentive for private business to create new jobs. A business gets a tax break when it makes a capital investment, such as buying some machinery. Isn't an investment in people as important as an investment in machinery?"

As a supervisor in agricultural Monterey County, Poyner has noticed that "farm labor problems are best solved by collective bargaining." He fully supports the UFW initiative that will insure that the government supports the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

Poyner feels that UCSC is a unique and valuable addition to the UC system. "It's a new institution," said Poyner when asked about limiting its growth. "We don't want to push headlong into expansion. You have to be sure that your track record is heading you in the right direction first."

Like Harry, Poyner has a gripe with the current legislature: "If the legislature were truly responsive there wouldn't be these constant initiatives on the ballot. But where the legislature fails to respond, the people must react to that. I'd prefer to see the legislature take hard stands on many of the issues and I'd certainly intend to do that."

Poyner will make a point of meeting with local government officials and workers to solicit their comments and opinions if he is elected. Poyner believes that the legislator "must make himself available for listening as well as telling."

Discussing crime prevention in the area opened up an interesting topic concerning the best place to expend money. Poyner's initial response was: "taxpayers' money should first go toward funding the proven and traditional methods of police work." Later, getting

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Phil Harry

"We need to have people in the state senate that are working for the *people* in the district and state rather than special interest groups," or so says California Coastal Commissioner Phil Harry.

To make sure of this, Harry would establish "advisory groups" in each of the three county seats. The members would be experts in various fields whose job it would be to solicit the comments and opinions of the people in their district. Harry would visit these offices monthly to talk with people who came in and "needed some personal contact."

Phil Harry is, perhaps, the most active campaigner among the three Democrats and one Republican seeking the state senate seat for this, the 17th, district. He is a Hasting's Law School graduate, and he has served as a chief assistant district attorney and as a supervisor in Santa Cruz County. He is also a well-known environmentalist and conservationist, with three years on both the state Coastal Commission and the Monterey-Santa Cruz Air Pollution Control District to his credit.

Harry hopes to join both the Education and the Finance Commission if he is elected. As a member of thse committees he would try to increase the flow of funds to UCSC. He isn't interested in seeing UCSC grow much more as he feels it is "its small size and personal nature that make it so important to the UC system." Instead, he would like to see the money go toward relieving UCSC's bureaucratic boondoogle.

He says he wouldn't have stayed in Sante Cruz, where he now lives with his wife, had it not been for the university. It was "rather a quiet, staid retirement community" before the school was built. Harry believes "the university attracted a lot of people here and made it a nicer place to be because it created a more stimulating environment." And so, he would rather see the education money spent here, where he realizes the needs.

Harry believes the Extended University is an important program, especially in Santa Cruz where it "fosters a sense of community among the people both on campus and off." It is a program he would like to see encouraged as "everybody in the community should be part of the university."

Phil Harry is fond of explaining that he started supporting the nuclear initiative (Prop. 15) sometime last November. This

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The Election Special was compiled and edited by: *Cliff Welch* **and** *Cathy Nelson*

The brilliant, superb, almost professional graphic design was done by:

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Running for the one seat available for the 28th Assembly District are two democrats and three republicans. The democrats are Dr. Henry Fuller and Henry Mello. Republican runner ups in the June primary are Larry Parrish, Harry Wiens and John Gotthold. The following profiles were compiled from information learned in private interviews with each candidate. Similar questions were asked of each.

HARRY WEINS

Harry Wiens, candidate for the Republican nomination for state assembly, 28the district, believes, "Local control in the hands of locally elected people is by far the best way to solve community problems. Those who are closest to a problem situation are most apt to find a workable solution. Whenever regulations become so restrictive that there is little room for individual initiative, the level of human endeavor diminishes."

Wien's comments on growth reflect this philosophy. "Growth is pretty much a local issue. If a community wants to be agricultural, that's fine. If a community wants to be something else, that's fine too. But let's not mandate this by state legislation."

Wiens is also a firm believer in what is perhaps best termed as constitutional rights and liberties. When asked about the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, Wiens said, "Until the provision of free access to grower property is taken away, they (the workers) are violating trespass safeguards, which went strongly against my grain. As far as the workers right to unionize, if they want to do this of their own accord, and are coerced into it, so be it."

Wiens also views private property as being of utmost importance. He believes private property owners have done a good job in preserving open land, particularily along the coast. He further states, "Tax money would have to be used to maintain a park, and open coast can become awfully monotonous if that's all you see. Every once in awhile there ought to be a building on it."

On spending the taxpayer's dollar, Wiens states, "The only genuine tax reform is a tax reduction, not a tax shuffle." Wiens doubts that more tax money can be spent on the University at this time. He also believes that state money for public works programs should only be used as a last resort to help our unemployment situation.

On creating more employment, Wiens stated, "If we would only give private enterprise a chance; it is so regualted that it is hard to even demolish an old building. The only thing the state legislature would want to do is give a tax break to private business to hire people."

Wiens emphasizes his aversion to commission type government." People who are happy with commission government would've been happy with a dictatorship."

Wiens does not support Proposition 15, but believes nuclear power has to be safe. He believes the legislature can find the answers to make nuclear power safe. Or if it is found to be unsafe, the legislature can be trusted to bring a halt to nuclear power in California.

Wien's apporach to crime reflects his somewhat traditional conservative stands on other major issues. He states, "We have been too soft on our approach to crime, at the level of judges. We should mandate prison sentences for specific crimes. We need a punishment phase; there must be some discipline returned to our society."

If elected, Harry Wiens would follow the incumbent Frank Murphy's lead in making himself available to groups for discussion of the issues facing the district. He would try to get communication going between people at UCSC and in the community. He said, "As a legislator, I would tell students, "there is much merit to your point of view, but have you ever thought of this, this and this?"

Harry Wiens is currently a Senior Building Inspector in Santa Cruz. He was chairman of the committee to incorporate Scotts Valley, and is active in various Republican Party organizations.

Henry Mello

"The University has a greater responsibility than the city or county," says Henry Mello, who is facing Henry Fuller in the June 8 primary for the Democratic nomination for state assembly.

"The University attracts students from other places than the county of Santa Cruz. UCSC should continue to excell as it has in the past, with its large numbers of high scholastic achievers. Excellence in education is the most important thing."

Mello, who served on the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors for eight years, believes the burden for the cost of education should be shifted from the property tax to othr revenue sources, such as the income tax. "We should relieve the burden on property owners and renters, and give more reimbursement to cities and counties."

Mello also believes UC-SC/community relations are pretty good right now. "People like Dan McFadden, Angus Taylor, and Dean McHenry have helped. The students living in the community are just as much citizens as I am, and my family has been here for over 100 years. When people in the community and on the campus disagree, the best remedy is communication."

Mello, unlike his oppoennt Henry Fuller, does not support Proposition 15, the nuclear initiative. He supports bills now in the legislature, which, he says, "provide safeguards for the handling and studying of nuclear power. An initiative is a frigid document. Legislation, if unworkable, can be amended to make it workable."

Mello, like most other candidates interviewed, believes growth controls should be up to local cities and counties. The state should only get involved in the enactment of planning and zoning laws that strengthen local governments roles. Mello's main concern is managing growth, and the determination of the area's limits.

Unemployment is also a great problem to Henry Mello, as "our unemployment rate is over 11%, which has always been above state and national averages. We need to provide incentives to employers to hire persons unemployed for 30 days, in the form of an investment tax credit. Businesses can get tax credit for investing in machinery, but not in humans."

Other major issues Mello commented on were the Agriculture Labor Relations Board, and the Coastal Plan. Mello supports the ALRB, but believes that so far the major problem with the Farm Labor Act is the lack of consumer input. He would like to see more consumers serve on the Board.

Mello, like Fuller, supported Proposition 20, the Coastal Plan initiative. "Under the coastal plan, we have the opportunity to purchase for public benefit and use those sensitive areas marked in the plan that will enhance the scenic value of the coastline."

On crime, Mello believes the important thing is to provide good communication between law enforcement agencies and the entire community. He does not know if law enforcement should go so far as to include SWAT teams. "The unknown if we have a SWAT team is if we will ever need them. If we don't have them, we may need them."

Henry Mello believes more communication between a legislator and his/her constitutency is necessary. To help improve this communication, if elected, Mello would like to have town hall meetings, and visit classrooms. He stated, "I would like my staff to touch base with local organizations, to keep me informed and provide ways for me to maintain direct contact with people."

Larry Parish

"I would be an assemblyman for people who didn't elect me, as well as for those who did." So states Larry Parish candidate for the Republican nomination for State Assembly, 28th district

Parish bleieves he can be open and supportive toward different University groups, as well as groups in the local community. "I want to be in the district and have an active office. I would be as open as time would allow. We need to get away from only getting information from advocates (lobbyists)."

Parish feels students are too closed minded about political issues. He emphasizes that he, "like to wrestle with the problem of opening students to a broader attitude toward the community, and political issues."

Parish has not supported Proposition 15, the nuclear initiative. He stated, "the people who support Proposition 15 are right on-- the contest is larger than control on limiting nuclear power--the social and economic issues are these as well." Parish's main concern with the initiative is that, "The legislature has been remiss in dealing with important issues. An initiative polarizes issues, they are emotionalized."

Another initiative soon to be on the ballot is the UFW proposal for the Agriculturaly Labor Relations Board. Parish conceeds that as a Republican, "it would be easier to be on the side of the growers." The weight of his moral committment, however, cs addressed to the economic and social concerns of that class of people. Parish states that he is "coming around to a sensitivity and awareness of the problems of the farm workers."

Parish, who has worked for the County Probation Office for 12 years, believes that positive education and training are needed for crime prevention. He stated that, "Punishment is a legitimate function of society." But, Parish believes that we need programs to express an honest sense of the needs of prisoners, not programs that allow prisoners to get out of jail as soon as possible.

On other issues, such as employment, growth, and the Coastal Plan, Parish wants to leave the solutions to local government. He states, "The state shouldn't be the leader in growth regulation. It should be left to local government." In the employment arena, Parish

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Henry Fuller

Dr. Henry Fuller has lived in the Monterey Bay Area for ten years. This is his second attempt to run for the assembly. Fuller, to his credit, treats patients on Medi-Cal and Medi-Care.

Fuller wants to be a "new kind of legislator." He views the role of government as facilitating, not regulating. This philosophy is reflected in his answers to CHP questions about issues facing the Santa Cruz area.

On higher education, Fuller sees a need for the academic community to continue to do research, but also to train individuals with job skills leading to a second or third career. Fuller would try to acquire funds for lower economic students, and student loans in general.

Fuller's main interest in the employment field is the training of medical care personnel, such as paramedics, nurse practitioners, and office technicians. "State funds should go into backing up employment programs, not into making them. I prefer to see jobs from non-government funded programs. This would help to reduce overall government expense, rather than add to it."

Fuller supports the nuclear safeguards initiative. This initiative is, "showing utility, and oil corporations that they can no longer tell the people, 'There, there. Don't worry, Daddy will take care of you.' "

Fuller also supports funding for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board. He stated, "Initiatives like this are the biggest argument for a unicameral lesiglature. With a 120 member house, we would still have 1 representative, 1 vote. But it would not be possible for 14 representatives to stymie and balk the will of other, also duly elected

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John Gotthold

John Gotthold wants to reduce the size, cost, and interference of government. "Government is only an act of balance between competing forces in society," he says. Gotthold believes we have to renew our political liberty and preserve business from unnecessary regulation.

In this vein, Gotthold commented on state funded public works programs; "That government should provide jobs is pure nonsense. We have been destroying the private enterprise system over the last 15 years."

Gotthold does not believe UCSC prepares people "to fit into the productive niche desired by society." He does not equate money spent with education received. "I will look at the performance of the school in the system; do they produce graduates that are a benefit to California?"

John Gotthold wants to return to the American Dream, it seems. On the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, he states,

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Jimmy Carter

by Jim Poppy

If you've even bothered to read this, thinking maybe you'll learn something new about Jimmy Carter, you can at least rest assured that I'm not going to try to divulge exactly *what* he is, believes, claims, promises, thinks, does, tries to do, or even has to offer. Instead, I'm just going to quote what he has said about some of the "issues".

ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

"The No. 1 domestic commitment will be to create jobs and reduce unemployment. I would like to set a goal of bringing unemployment down to 3% among adults, 4 or 4½ for the whole labor force."

How's he going to turn that miracle?: "We have to pursue an expansionary fiscal and monetary policy in the near future--with some budget deficits if necessary...working largely through private industry...I think the Governemnt ought to stimulate industry to hire the unemployed throught increased federal funding of on-the-job training programs by business."

What abour inflation?: "For one thing, our economy is performing far under capacity...We need measures to increase the productive capabilities of our economy...Increase productivity, and we can grow without inflation...We ought to have stricter enforcement of antitrust laws and of consumer protection laws. And we need a monetary policy that encourages lower interest rates, so investment capital will be available at reasonable rates."

What about national planning?: "I'm a firm advocate of the private enterprise system...we need better general economic planning by the Government. (He supports the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill)...There's got to be some increased interrelationship among Government, business, labor, manufacturing, agriculture, science, and education in our society."

REVAMPING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"If I'm elected, one of my major commitments will be to completely reorganize the executive branch of Government--to make it efficient, economical, prurposeful and manageable for a change. I've done it successfully as Governor of Georgia, and I beleive the Congress is also ready to see this done.

"Secondly, we need to have a budgeting technique that really reassures priorities annually...

"And the third thing would be to have a minimum of secrecy and a maximum dependence on long-range planning."

HEALTH

"I favor a nationwide, comprehensive, mandatory health-insurance program. It ought to be financed partially from federal funds. Also, employees and employers ought to contribute to the cost of the health program. Patients should retain the right to choose their doctor and place of treatment.

"The plan should be designed to minimize unnecessary medical costs...We need to have an emphasis on preventive health care, and an increased use of other medical personnel in addition to physicians, under the supervision of medical doctors."

WELFARE

"...we've got about 1.3 million people drawing welfare who are able to work full time...They ought to be taken out of the welfare system--trained for a job and offered a job. If they don't take a job, I would not pay them any more benefits...We should remove laws that now force or encourage a father to leave the home. In fact, everything the Government does ought to be designed to draw families together."

CRIME

"We need judicial reform, a much better administered court system, merit selection of judges and prosecutors, briefer trial periods, recodification of the criminal codes...We need to have surer--and perhaps briefer--sentences for those who commit crimes, so that there's a fairly good certainty that is someone is convicted, they'll be punished."

FOREIGN POLICY

Carter believes the defense budget can be cut $5 to 7 billion, "We've got an overloaded number of high officials" in the military, and "some management improvements" are in order.

On the Palestine question, Carter thinks, "The legitimate interests of the Palestinians have to be recognized. But I would not personally favor recognition of the PLO or other government entities representing the Palestinians until after they have convinced me that they recognize Israel's right to exist in peace."



Jerry Brown and "Low

by Fred Davidson

"Now we are coming to a significant turn in the history of the human species, no less than that. The planet has just so much material and so much space, so much water and so much air — we've never had to deal with a world of limits before. I don't think that realization has been given very much voice. Maybe that's a bit global, but America has to set an example for a community that understands the situation."

Jerry Brown

It is a distinct break from past rhetoric — a pivotal, intelligent, untried national political ideology which offers our indulgent society an opportunity to scruitinize and project future limits upon our values and politics. It is paradoxical and riddling: while rejecting the notion of liberalism as the social vehicle to correct society's inequities through a gross pumping of money into the economy, it also maintains a disbelief in the fetishes of the free market. Moreover, it follows the tradition of Thomas Jefferson who said, "he who governs best governs least," although it is willing to use the power of government to achieve social objectives.

Yet, the idea of "lowered expectations," as amplified by Jerry Brown is more than just a sparkle of glitter or a dash of saccharin. Instead, it's concrete, realistic vision of what Governor Brown calls "planetary realism" — of smaller government, individual responsibility, justified budgets, and worldwide recognition of the problems of resource depletion, price structure, food, population, and pollution.

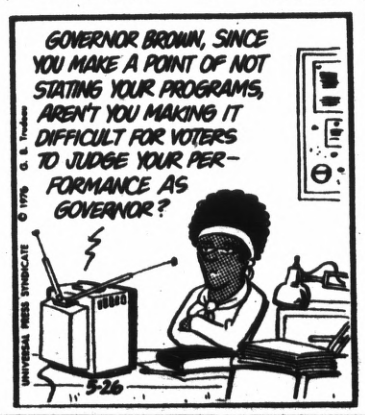
"Even a superficial reading of history indicates there has rarely been a period of self-indulgence on such a mass scale as there is in America in 1976 — the idea that the sum total of life is the accumulation of more and more creature comforts and status symbols that are expensive to maintain. Some of it is normal and good, but it certainly has limits."

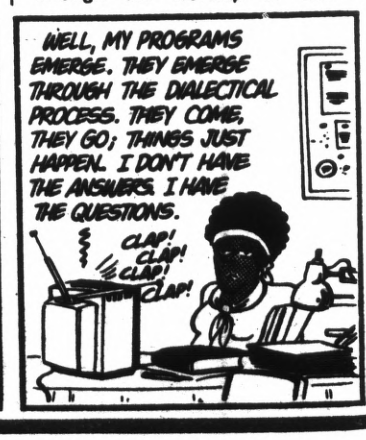
When one considers Brown's vision of "lowered expectations," it is essential to view the notion with our present juncture in history. Since our revolution in 1776, America has nurtured itself with the belief that, through its unlimited powers and scientific and technological achievements, the realization of the "American dream" would be met. GNP and other economic barometers traditionally have been used as indicators on this road to the Land of Oz. This manifest ecomonic destiny has been based on two assumptions - the availability of basic resources and the capacity of the environment to cope with this growth.

Yet, the horrors of Vietnam, the ebullience and eventual exasperation of LBJ's Great Society, and the spectacle of Watergate, et. al., has shown the dream to be a bleak facade. Moreover, the oil boycott and other cartel schemes among the nations of the Third and Fourth World has shown that our economic machine is dependent on the resources of others. The cardinal presuppositions inherent in American foreign policy are being challenged as well — both at home and abroad. Subsequently, American society is confronted with sluggish economic growth, increasing social instability, widespread unemployment, double digit inflation, and unprecendented environmental challenges. In short, Brown believes we are entering an era of limits.

"We face a sober reassessment of new economic realities; and we all have to get used to it. We can't ignore the demands of social and economic justice or the fragile environment on which we all depend."

While Brown's discerning questions about established economic tenets are novel in American politics, the influence of British economist E.F. Schumacher on Brown's meditations is evident. (Schumacher is the author of *Small is Beautiful*, an unorthodox, enthralling treatise on "economics as if people mattered.") Schumacher's central message is deceptively simple: the economic system should serve humanity, humans should not serve the system. Material growth, Schumacher maintains, has become the chief measure of social progress by modern economists. As a result, economics has become a roguishish house of ill-repute in the service of materialism in which greed and envy are justified through the worship of con-





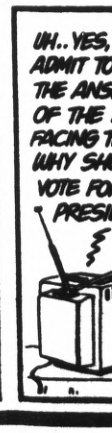




Photo by Diane Arbus

Frank Church

by David Block and Robin Changnon

Frank Church has been a member of the U.S. Senate for 20 years. His record on the issues shows what kind of President Frank Church would be:

FOREIGN POLICY—Church's early opposition to the Vietnam War in 1964 was made despite warnings that it would cost him re-election to the Senate. He co-authored the Cooper-Church Amendment which removed and prevented American ground forces from returning to Cambodia. He also co-authored the Case-Church Amendment which finally forced an end to the bombing of Vietnam. Church believes in unconditional amnesty for those who refused to fight in Vietnam for reasons of conscience.

Frank Church is a ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was one of the first members of the committee to warn that obsession with the internal affairs of other people's countries would lead to neglect of domestic affairs and the well-being of Americans at home.

THE ECONOMY—As Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, Frank Church has conducted an in-depth Congressional investigation of the oil companies and other large American corporations operating throughout the world. He has acquired a knowledge of oil policy and has worked to stop the flow of money to the Middle East through a series of initiatives to break up the Arab oil cartel.

He is now fighting to curb coporate tax breaks which enable multinational corporations to invest American capital into American-owned manufacturing operations abroad.

Church supports the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Equal Opportunity Act with the belief that "the Federal government, in periods of persistent unemployment, should act as an employer of last resort, providing such programs are administered at the local level where community needs can best be perceived and administrative costs held to a minimum." Senator Church supported federal guarantees for "bill-consolidation loans" to New York City on the grounds that Washington should be at least as concerned about the economic condition of the nation's largest city as it once was with the fiscal fortunes of Saigon and Lockheed.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT—As the ranking member of the Senate Interior Committee, Frank Church authored the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and was Floor Manager of the Wilderness Act.

Church is Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on energy Research and Water Resources, and forced a budget increase for research and development of non-nuclear energy alternatives.

MILITARY—Senator Church has consistently voted to trim

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Mo Udall

by Alex Kanakaris

Congressman and presidential hopeful Morris K. Udall has been an environmentalist for 15 years. He has pursued a vigorous program of investigatory hearings on nuclear energy issues and led efforts resulting in a $20-billion non-nuclear energy research and development bill.

Udall is also a campaign reformer who has fought against the seniority system (what his supporter Julian Bond has termed the "senility system"). He wrote the bill giving 18to 21 year olds the right to vote, co-authored and fought for the passage of the Clean Elections Act, which features public financing of presidential elections, and led the bipartisan coalition that secured passage of the Campaign Reform Act of 1971.

The "first priority" of a Udall administration would be to create jobs for the 8 to 10 million unemployed Americans. Throughout the campaign, Udall has talked of a new "economic justice." He has detailed plans for a "Competitions Review Act" which would mandate a case-by-case review of concentrated sectors of American industry, and prescribe specific remedies for restoring competition to each industry. He has also called for closing tax loopholes (through which Udall said "at least $20 billion a year in revenue escapes").

Udall has also spoken out against "wasteful military overspending" and the American policy of selling arms to countries on both sides of 12 different conflicts. "As the largest global arms supplier, we, and only we, are in a position to stop this madness," said Udall.

Udall has outlined in detail his positions on everything from issues on women to railroad reorganization to Native American

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Lowered Expectations"

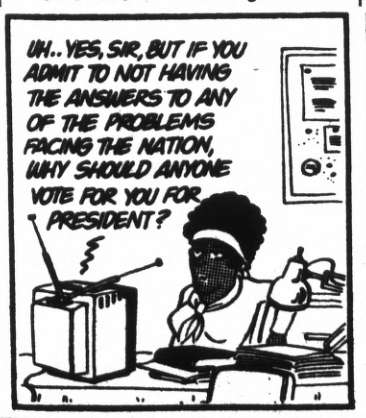
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tinuous and unlimited growth. In essence, Schumacher, like Brown, believes humanity can better meet their needs by scaling down their wants through a more equitable application of technology and resources.

"But, in meeting our responsibility, we are now forced to make difficult choices...It is now a question of re-ordering priorities and choosing one program over another based on a rigorous standard of equity and common sense."

Since Brown became governor in early 1975, he has made a virtue of his lack of answers to tough problems. Brown calls it "government by dialectic," referring to the Socratic technique of seeking to expose false beliefs and elicit truth by endless questioning.

"I think by asking (questions), that's a way of slowing things down. If you ask something in a way that really seeks out the meaning of the situation or the assumption on which a statement was made, that requires a pause and requires a reflection that would be missed...That's the traditional satyagraha."





Jerry Brown and his approach to government, then, is different — and complicated. His politics defy traditional labels — they are elusive, wriggly, hard to categorize, but essentially progressive and humanistic. Indeed, he disdains the politician's customary offering of programs and instead constantly bombards other officials with questions about the value of the programs they administer and propose.

"Just because it's a problem doesn't mean the offered solution is going to do anything about it. And that's one of the great mistakes of the last 15 years, people think they come up with some great scheme cogitated in some intellectual atmosphere and think the real world is going to change because of it. And I'm always skeptical of that approach unless you can show me that the thing is going to work in the streets."

Brown has fired continual critical and reasoned barrages at big-spending targets — the public schools ("I question whether we can afford to teach mother macrame when Johnny still can't read"), the state's vast university system ("Why in the world are salaries higher for administrators when the basic mission is teaching?"), and the panopoly of federal social programs that require partial state support. He has upset the state's bureaucracy by showing up well-prepared and unannounced at meetings of obscure boards to ask detailed questions about why certain programs are necessary.

Undoubtedly, some of his stunts have been cosmetic, but they are symbolic and important as well (i.e., refusing an increase in his own salary from $49,100 to $60,000; refusing to live in the new $1.5 million governor's mansion; his selling of the governor's limousine and Lear jet, along with the fact that he travels in a $3400, 1974 Plymouth from the state motor pool or by commercial flights; and his returning of all gifts).

But, when measured in all entirety, Jerry Brown and his Administration has signalled a strong, scrupulous commitment to reform, to movement, and to significant change.

"This is a time of transition and often we have to just let things emerge. Programs and policy emerge through the dialectical process. They come out; things happen. I really don't think there's a problem in juding the progress or failure of my programs...Last year I signed 1183 bills and vetoed 148. I have made dozens of appointments. All this gives a clear indication of my political philosophy and what I'm trying to accomplish."

It cannot be denied that Jerry Brown does not put forth a laundry list of seven-point programs or appoint blue-ribbon commissions to come up with well-publicized solutions that do not do anything. So, how does one judge Jerry Brown? It would be easy to compare his record to his predecessors or other national politicians, but why beg the question of his accomplishments. Let's look at his record as Governor.

As Governor, Brown has upheld affirmative action standards in his appointments. He has appointed a high percentage of women, blacks, Chicanos, Asians, environmentalists, consumer

(continued on page 8)

Running for a sit in an old oak chair in the House of Representatives are three democrats and one republican incumbent. Trying for the democratic nomination for this, the 16th District, are attorney Leon Panetta, environmentalist John Bakalian and investigator Robert Morton. The profiles were compiled from information learned in private interview. Similar questions were asked of each candidate by two different reporters. Running, unopposed, for republican nomination is incumbent Burt Talcott.

LEON PANETTA

by Fred Davidson

Rarely does one brag of being fired from their job, but Monterey attorney Leon Panetta does it with a sense of pride. Panetta, one of the three Democrats running in the June 8th primary, was director of the Office for Civil Rights at the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) when Nixon fired him for his attempts to enforce the law. In view of Watergate and the actions of the rest of the president's men, Panetta's moral and social conscience has been vindicated and his politcal actions reaffirmed by recent events.

The law was lucid when Panetta assumed his post in 1969. Congress had given HEW the go-ahead to implement school desegragation plans, a mandate which had been reinforced by the Supreme Court. Over 80% of Southern school officials were cooperating with HEW, with the realization that better education for everyone was the ultimate outcome. Yet, while this was accurring, the "Southern strategy" was being developed in the White House. A covert agreement was made in which the federal government would back off on strong enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, in return for Southern political support.

Panetta found himself in a moral and legal bind. "The very structure which supported our existence was telling us to back off on those cases...We'd get calls from the White House or Bob Finch (then Secretary of HEW) or other politicians asking us to wait on certain plans...Initially the pressure was to back away; eventually the Nixon Administration completely forgot about civil rights." Nixon soon fired Panetta.

Immediately after that, Panetta called a major press conference where he publically stated that Nixon and the people around him were weakening the entire enforcement structure behind the Civil Rights Act. Panetta's opposition to the strategy of the Nixon White House won him praise from many national journalists, including CBS Correspondant Dan Rather.

As an attorney, Panetta has been involved in many civil rights cases. He represented UCSC Chicano students, faculty, and staff in a discrimination suit against the U.C. Regents in 1972. "That suit," he says, "was based simply on discrimination. It was backed by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. We presented a series of affidavits and a set of statistics which showed that a pattern of discrimination existed at UCSC." Panetta is currently fighting similar suits on behalf of minority students and women at U.C. Santa Barbara and the University of Nevada. Panetta has also represented parents in the Pajaro Unified School District and was able to convince HEW to do an investigation there.

Panetta is a strong advocate of affirmative action and feels that the basic thrust of any affirmative action plan should be to increase the representation of minorities and women. "I don't believe that it's a matter of lessening the qualifications of the person being hired. Actually, it's an expansion of search efforts---reaching beyond the normal reaches of search, and bringing in people who wouldn't normally be part of the process."

The basic issue of the campaign, he says, is trying to "regain control of the institutions we've created over the last 200 years. I'm speaking of the institutions of government, the corporations, the unions, and the efforts of the people to again be a part of the process of those institutions."

One way he sees for the people to "get a handle on the federal government" is for each Congress to set one of its sessions solely for the purpose of budget study and evaluating ongoing programs. The remaining session could then

[*continued on page 8*]

Bakalian & Morton

by Cliff Welch

Robert Morton and John Bakalian are two different types of people. Morton is running because it "scares" him to think of Bakalian in the House of Representatives. Bakalian is running because he wants "to return the office to the people."

Bakalian, currently a Coastal Commissioner and Land Use Consultant, is running an active campaign, based on his being a "public citizen or advocate of the people."

Morton, a former Capitola Planning Commissioner and currently a legal investigator, is running a one-man campaign, the aim of which is to split the vote such that Bakalian loses. "The most important issue of the campaign is the candidate."

"I want to prevent Bakalian from creating any more disaster in this area than he has already done," says Morton. Morton was not clear on the specifics of his charges, except that he was dissatisfied with Bakalian's political history in the area.

Bakalian started active community-involvement in 1972 when he co-founded a group known as the Capitola Survival Committee, established to fight unplanned growth. He has also served as president of the Capitola Chamber of Commerce.

Bakalian is a strong advocate of the environment and conservation. He has a history of fighting unplanned and extensive growth in the area. One of his campaign gimicks is his bricks, which if put in a toilet will, Bakalian claims, save one-third of the water when flushing. Ten-thousand bricks in use will save 14 million gallons of water a year.

Morton's experience with law has been from the enforcement standpoint. He has been a deputy coroner and deputy sheriff in northern California and now, he is a private legal investigator for lawyers and insurance agencies.

So from the start the two candidates differ.

On the Equal Rights Amendment, Bakalian said, "Yes, of course I support the ERA, it should have been passed decades ago. The only reason it's having trouble is because most of the legislators that have to vote on it are men."

Contrasting with Bakalian's view of the ERA, Morton told the *Press*; "I think the ERA is necessarily constructed in the language of the issue to say in a carefully limited sense what it

[*continued on page 8*]

[Editor's Note: As you will see when looking through your Sample Ballot, there are nine democrats running for the United States Senate in our end of California. Major press hasn't covered much of any of the candidates but John Tunney and Tom Hayden. So, because of our limited resources, those are the only candidates we present.]

Hayden & Tunney

by Janice Fuhrman

Tom Hayden makes a lot of jokes about how hard it is to be a media candidate with acne. He might also add how hard it is to be a candidate for the U.S. Senate with the kind of "radical" background he has: founder of the Students for a Democratic Society, member of the "Chicago Seven", and outspoken anti-war activist as recently as a few years ago. But these days Hayden has taken to wearing a suit and tie and has travelled the state of California tirelessly for the past year seeking to fill what he calls "the vacancy John Tunney has created in the Senate.".

Hayden has built a grassroots organization of support in California that consists of environmentalists, labor, consumers, women's and gay groups, welfare recipients and Democratic Party regulars. His is a broad-based organization that will not stop its work even if Hayden loses the primary next week.

If he loses the Democratic Party's nomination, it will go to John Tunney, incumbent Senator from California. Tunney, at 41, is making his second try at the seat in Washington, and as the incumbent, is running his re-election campaign on the record he's established in the past six years. To Tunney's staunch opposition that claims his ineffectiveness as a Senator, Tunney says,"...being a Senator isn't a bed of roses or a lot of fun."

Tunney's voting record in the Senate is "liberal" at times, "conservative" at others. On the liberal side, he stalled the passage of a military appropriations bill until it specifically prohibited funds for Angola at a time when it was revealed that the CIA was providing aid to anti-MPLA forces. Tunney sponsored legislation to fight sickle cell anemia and legislation to keep strict federal standards on noise pollution.

But Tunney has also showed a willingness to support large special interests that have bankrolled his campaign, like California growers, oil companies, and the defense industry. He has refused to support the UFW boycott of Gallo wine products. The second Constitutional Convention of the UFW formally censured Tunney in August 1975.

He is also against Proposition 15, the nuclear safety initiative. Says Tunney, "I cannot believe we can avoid diminishment in our standard of living without nuclear energy. We don't live in a risk-free environment. I'm willing to gamble." And Tunney's position, in retrospect, on the Vietnam War is that, "The Vietnam war was a mistake when we decided to fight a war without being able to pay for it."

John Tunney is a Republican turned Democrat. From an affluent family, he was Ted Kennedy's roommate at the University of Virginia Law School. In 1964, he changed his Republican registration to Democrat and was elected to Congress from his Riverside, California, district for three terms. In 1970, he was elected to the Senate after running what many called a "smear" campaign against his opponent, George Murphy.

This time around, Tunney is running a traditional money campaign against Hayden. The differences in their style of campaigning are as striking as their stands on the issues. Both have raised similar amounts of money but the difference lies in how it's been spent: Tunney's on a few high salaried individuals, opinion polls, and media coverage, and Hayden's on many neighborhood offices, fully staffed. Hayden has indulged in little media coverage, chiefly, it seems, because Hayden is uncomfortable in front of TV cameras.

On the issues, one major difference between Hayden and Tunney is their positions on national health care insurance. Tunney moderately supports it while Hayden places it first in his human bill of rights.

One way of assessing the difference between the two candidates is by looking at the list of their contributors. The new spending limit makes it illegal for an individual to contribute more than $1,000 to a campaign. Both Tunney's and Hayden's campaigns are replete with $1,000 contributions but where they came from is another story. Tunney's money comes from ARCO and EXXON and from the big growers and agribusiness interests in the Cochella and Imperial Valleys. A great deal of Hayden's money comes from "Hollywood for Hayden", a group which Hayden's wife, Jane Fonda, was indispensible in putting together. Contributors include Steve Allen, Groucho Marx and Barbara Striesand. Contributors to *both* campaigns include Helen Reddy, Hugh Hefner and TV producer Norman Lear.

There will be fifteen propositions on your ballot this year. Of the 15, the Press presents those we feel are of most interest to our largest audience, the student's of UCSC. Every effort has been made to keep these descriptions concise and fair. The primary source of information for these briefs was The California Journal, a monthly magazine that analyzes state government and politics. In May, they published a special report on the propositions. The report is highly accleamed for its fairness and accuracy in treatment of the propositions. Permission to use the material was secured from John Hoeber, the publisher of the Journal. Because of space limitations the Journal's analysis was heavily edited and so we accept all responsibility for any misleading statements that may have slipped by.

PROP 2

This proposal would provide for a $500 million bond issue to furnish farm and home loans to California veterans. *Supporters* (advocating a *yes* vote) believe California should offer the same benefits to Vietnam veterans that it has to veterans of other wars who have obtained property under the Cal-Vet program. *Opponents* (argument written by members of the Libertarian Party) claim this proposition would shift a massive amount of money away from the private capital market for the benefit of a few favored industries, — workers and businessmen — at the expense of other Californians.

PROP 3

This proposal would provide for a $175 million bond issue for the improvement of domestic water systems, in the form of loans and grants to local agencies. The *pro* side claim that this measure is needed to eliminate bacteriologically unsafe drinking water in California. The *con* argument argues that this type of program should be funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, for instance, adding the cost onto monthly water bills. This, the con argument states, would eliminate all interest on the bonds which could double the cost.

PROP 5

This proposed constitutional amendment would allow the Legislature to raise taxes on banks, corporations and insurance companies by a simple majority instead of a two-thirds vote. Currently, the Legislature can raise individual income and sales taxes, by a simple majority vote. The *pro* argument emphasizes that current inequity that 150,000 corporations enjoy the two-thirds protection, while almost a million non-corporate businesses fall in the simple-majority category for taxation purposes. Proponents also argue that banks, corporations, and insurance companies now can block true tax reform by concentrating their lobbying efforts on a minority of legislators. The *con* argument on this proposition contends that the solution to the inequity is to make the two-thirds rule applicable to all forms of taxation, thus protecting the public from the tyranny of the simple majority.

PROP 6

This proposed constitutional amendment would repeal an income-tax deduction given to insurance companies for the property taxes on the firms' home or principal offices in California. Insurance companies can now deduct the amount of the local property tax from their premium tax. *Proponents* of this proposition argue that the current "home-office" deduction allows a few large insurance companies to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. They say the deduction is unfair both to the average taxpayer and to those insurance firms that do not qualify under the "home-office" deduction. *Opponents* of this proposition say insurance companies pay twice as much instate tax as other businesses. They also argue that the tax increase will be passed on to those who purchase insurance on homes, health and autos.

PROP 11

This measure would allow cities and counties to use surplus land acquired for transportation purposes as public park and recreation areas. State gasoline tax funds now must be used for highway purposes. If there is surplus land after a highway project is completed, the property must be sold, and the proceeds used for road purposes. This proposition would allow cities and counties to use these surplus lands for local park and recreation purposes. *Supporters* of this constitutional amendment argue that it makes no sense for local agencies to take money from the general fund to repay its special road fund for land it wants to use for mini-parks or neighborhood recreational facilities. *Opponents* of this constitutional amendment argue that the measure would further erode money needed for street and highway purposes.

PROP 13

This measure would allow certain homeowners 62 or older to defer payment of property taxes. Upon the sale of a home or the death of the homeowner, all back taxes plus interest would be paid from the proceeds of the property. This optional deferment of property taxes would be applicable to low- and middle-income Californians 62 or older, with the Legislature having the authority to determine eligibility. *Supporters* of this proposition believe the postponement plan is more equitable than outright relief because it does not shift a taxation burden on the remainder of the citizens. *Opponents* of Proposition 13 view this measure as an inadequate response to the problem of property taxes that are too high for everyone.

PROP 15

Nuclear Safeguards

The following is a synopsis of Proposition 15, excerpted from the *California Journal*. Because of the magnitude and intensive media coverage of this issue, no attempt has been made to present the arguments for and against this proposition.

The initiative involves a three-step process over a five-year period dating from the passage of the act:

In June 1977, all liability limitations (as established in the federal Price-Anderson Act) must be removed either by law or specific waiver. Full compensation for damages must be assured, as determined by a California court. If the limits are not removed by June 1977, all nuclear plants in operation or under construction will not be allowed to operate at more than 60 percent of the licensed power level. If the limits have not been removed by June 1981, operation levels of the plants will be cut an additional 10 percent of the original licensed power level each year.

By June 1979, the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, must determine *that both of the following may be reasonably expected to occur by June 1981:*

a) All reactor safety systems are effective as demonstrated in comprehensive testing in actual operation; and

b) the radioactive wastes can be stored or disposed of, with no reasonable chance of escape into the environment.

An advisory council of 15 persons and a General Fund appropriation of $800,000 would assist the Legislature in following the prescribed procedures and making these determinations.

If the Legislature fails to determine that safety measures and waste disposal will be adequate by June 1981, then nuclear plants in operation or under construction will not be allowed to operate at more than 60 percent of the licensed power level. No new nuclear plants will be issued land-use permits in California.

In June 1981, the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote of each house, must confirm *that the safety systems are, in fact, adequate and that the radioactive wastes can be stored or disposed of in a secure and reasonable manner. If the Legislature cannot confirm these conditions, then nuclear plants in operation or under construction will not be allowed to operate at more than 60 percent of the licensed power level. No new nuclear plants will be issued land-use permits in California. The operating plants will be derated an additional 10 percent of the original licensed power level each year until these safety requirements are met.*

These requirements would not apply to small scale nuclear reactors used exclusively for medical or experimental purposes.

Regardless of the legislature's determinations, the initiative requires the Governor to publish annually the evacuation plans for all nuclear power plants operating in California. These plans will include such details as traffic patterns, population densities, and the construction of schools, hospitals, and industrial facilities.

Phil Harry

[*continued from page 2*]

distinction sets him off, or so he insists, from his major opponent, Roger Poyner, who pledged support of the initiative a few months ago.

On other major issues, Harry's stand remains consistently liberal. For instance, on equal rights, his campaign brochure generalizes his position as: "Prejudice, patronization and stereotypes must be eliminated." On employment, Harry stays within both his conservational and "people appealing" policies — "Cleaning up our air and water will employ skills and people in large numbers."

One thing that stands out about Harry is his stated dissatisfaction with the current legislature. "Too many special interest groups are represented by senators. They should be representing the people in their district." In view of this, he pointed out in a *Press* interview, many important issues, such as those concerning our coast, nuclear power and the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, have had to be handled by the people via the initiative process. All these are things that could be better handled by the legislature. Phil Harry believes the initiative process provides one of the best checks of the legislature but, as he explained in the interview, "the current legislators just aren't doing their jobs."

Robert Nimmo

[*continued from page 2*]

The key is for free enterprise to create jobs."

Nimmo believes the big problem in funding for higher education has been Governmor Brown. "Until we have an indication that the Governor's attitude has changed, acquiring more funds will be very difficult."

Nimmo has a positive attitude toward UCSC and community relations. "There is a tremendous potential for cross-fertilization of ideas, and I hope this can be encouraged."

Nimmo believes the best way to solve crime problems is "swift, certain and substantial punishment for people who commit crimes." He further states, "The long term solution is that we have to all become better people."

Robert Nimmo, though Republican, gives one a bit of personal hope, that not all is a mess in Sacramento.

Roger Poyner

[*continued from page 2*]

deeper into the issue, he suggested that the most money should be put into counseling for both parent and child. "Resources should be put into early intervention, not into rehabilitation centers at Folsom, Soledad or San Quentin."

"We should fund good educations for our children. We should offer childcare. We have to give support to parents and look at ways to help improve our society by giving help at the beginning of life."

VOTE JUNE 8

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

BROWN

[continued from page 5]
advocates, and public service lawyers. The quality of his appointments have been excellent and mark a distinct departure from politics of the past. For instance, the state Air Resources Board, under Tom Quinn, has levied huge fines on Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. for selling cars found in violation of emission-control standards. California now has the toughest automobile emission standards in the nation for 1977 cars.

Brown's greatest achievement, the collective-bargaining law for farm workers, is currently inoperative. The board administering union-representative elections at farms has run out of money, and the legislature, reacting to growers' complaints that the Brown-appointed board is packed with pro-UFW people, is refusing to appropriate emergency funds. Funding should be restored in July when the new budget takes effect. Yet, Brown has not back-tracked on his support of the UFW, a fact which Caesar Chavez acknowledges. Chavez has endorsed Brown's candidacy for President.

Brown's basic questioning of the merits of several state programs and his tight budget have led some to charge that the Governor is a "closet conservative."

Nothing could be further from the truth. Eliminating sacred cows from the budget in favor of programs that are efficient is good economics, common sense, and a sound policy. For example, his basic questioning of the University of California budget has forced U.C. officials to completely re-evaluate their programs. There have been no new general taxes or income taxes, or sales or liquour tax imposed. This year Brown recommended an across-the-board, $70-a-month raise for all state employees — from judges to janitors. And, about 2,800 highway employees have been laid off and the state Transportation Department has been forced to overhaul their building plans.

Bills repealing several tax breaks for business were enacted last year. Collective bargaining for school teachers was signed into law. So was a bill creating an agency to finance housing for low-income persons. Rules are now in effect against "red-lining" practices that have blocked lending in blighted urban areas. Fair-trade laws have been abolished, and the state's Consumer Affairs Department has enacted a variety of new laws which benefit consumers.

Brown, unlike his predecessor, signed legislation to lower the penalty for marijuana possession. The new law is superficial at best, but it does save many souls from jail terms. Legislation has also been signed in favor of gay rights. Although Brown has not taken a stand on Proposition 15, he does support the 3 bills before the Legislature in favor of nuclear safety standards.

Brown's ideology and actions represent a new tone and texture in American politics. The old labels cannot be pinned on him. His policies and rhetoric may be pragmatic, but they also indicate a strong progressive, reformist attitude. While his idea of contemplative inaction might offend some, it nonetheless has been effective. New political/economic ideologies are always met with skepticism and the politics of "lowered expectations" is no exception to the rule. Future events should decree how potent and significant those politics are.

"And every civilization that has gone to a sensate, sensual culture has fallen. and I think that is a real possibility; and to that extent I would like to see an austere, leaner committment on the part of the people of this country."



CHURCH

[continued from page 5]
excessive armaments, opposing new weapons systems such as the ABM, the B-1 bomber, the F-14 and the Trident submarine.

ISRAEL—Frank Church is committed to Israel's right to exist as a free and independent nation, and has consistently fought to provide it aid.

HUMAN RIGHTS—In 1957, his first year in the Senate, Church played a key role in enacting the first civil rights bill. He has also always strongly favored equality for women. He co-sponsored the Equal Rights Amendment, and also was one of the first Senators to appoint a woman as his Chief Administrator. He has pledged to uphold and enforce the Supreme Court's decisions on abortion and busing. Church was also one of the sponsors of the 18-year-old vote amendment.

In addition, as Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Aging, he produced the cost-of-living escalator clause for the Social Security statute, requiring that payments to the elderly keep pace with inflation.

Church is opposed to Senate Bill 1, which would seriously weaken the Bill of Rights, believing that it is unamendable and must be totally rewritten.

GOVERNMENT REFORM—As Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Frank Church has been responsible for taking on the CIA and uncovering domestic spying. He has also been examining the FBI.

Church has supported legislation for political disclosures. He sponsored an amendment to a campaign reform bill which would require every member of Congress, as well as all candidates for Congress, to disclose their personal finances. Since 1964, he has voluntarily published a complete accounting of his personal income and assets.

What do other people think of Frank Church, and having him as President? Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice and Secretary of Labor, says: "I just want to say there is no one better qualified that Frank Church for President." Senator Clairborne Pell (Dem., R.I.) said this about Frank Church: "He is intelligent and perceptive, has unusual empathy for the American people and understanding of their problems, and is exceptionally well informed about world affairs."

UDALL

[continued from page 5]
issues in a 30-page issue statement similar in scope to Tom Hayden's book, *"Make This Country Ours."* Udall has received endorsements from George McGovern, Ramsey Clark, John Kenneth Galbraith and was recently praised on the U.C. Santa Cruz campus by both Julian Bond and Fred Wilkinson.



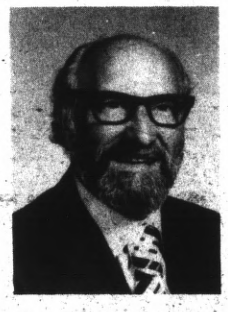
STATE ASSEMBLY

FULLER

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representatives."

Dr. Fuller favors local control of problems such as the preservation of the coastline. "I support the concept that once a city or county has adopted a zoning plan in conformity with the statewide coastal plan, the local government can approve or disapprove applications for construction. Oregon has a preferable situation. Their law prohibits construction within 1000 feet of the coastline. California is beyond that point."

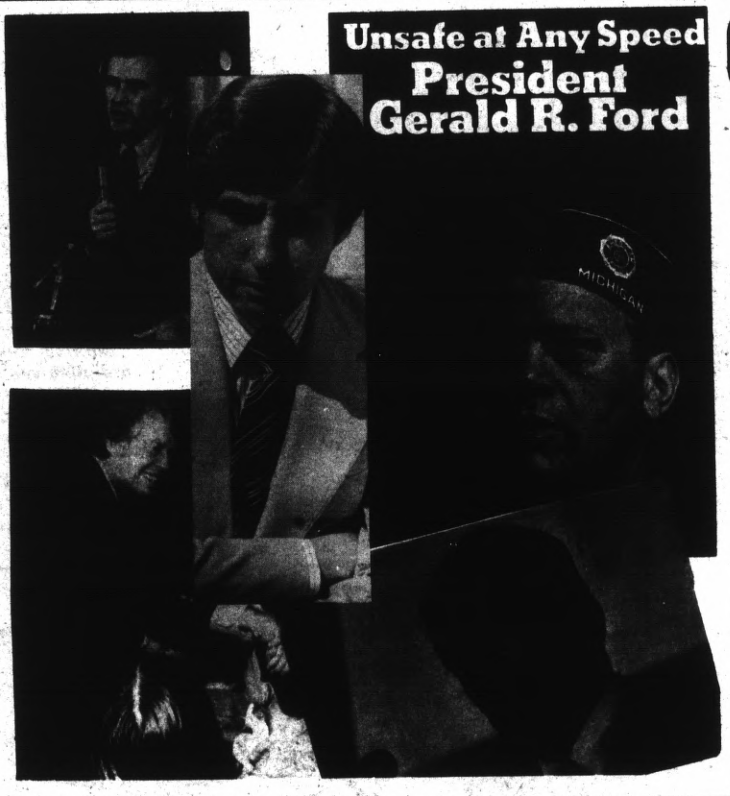
Fuller also believes that growth in Santa Cruz County should be a local matter. "I don't favor heavy industry. Light industry, such as Wrigleys and electric parts plants, are worth encouraging."



On crime, Dr. Fuller believes the only way to control crime is to "change the social conditions that produce it — make employment available, reduce crowding in ghetto-like areas, and help to make life more meaningful for disadvantaged individuals."

How would Dr. Fuller inform his constituents of his ideas and activities in Sacramento? "My own hope is to try and meet with different groups at least once a month throughout my term, whether I saw 3 people or 30. I would go to different areas of the county, and I would go into stores, introduce myself, and ask people their opinions."

Dr. Fuller feels that a legislator must be aware of the problems that face us all. One problem in Santa Cruz County has been tension between UCSC and the community of Santa Cruz. On this issue Fuller stated: "It is either a manufactured illusion or much ado about nothing. I have lived here for ten years, and I have no problems with my relations with the University. There are a great number of University students who have remained here, and have had a profound and good effect on the community."



STATE ASSEMBLY

GOTTHOLD

[continued from page 3]
"instead of recognizing the requirements for individual agriculture, the appointed board must contend with various conflicts from all over the state. There will always be so much conflict that the Board can never work." Instead, Gotthold suggests that each county set up boards with elected officials to handle labor problems.

Gotthold, in his views on crime, appeals to an ordered society. "SWAT teams are a fundamentally backward attempt at crime control. We must look at the programming of our young people. You have to get all of the people involved in preventing crime."

Gotthold does not support Proposition 15. "We need the jobs, and we need every available source of energy. We must not preclude a source of energy without a different alternative. It is the state's responsibility to see that we have an adequate supply of energy. I prefer the bills that are now before the senate."

Gotthold has called for the election of an Environmental Planning Officer to help the county in the area of growth control. The purpose of this person would be to, "maintain the precious balance between preservation and development, a person that would represent the people."

Gotthold does not think that Coastal Planning Commission is the right way to achieve a balance between the requirement for development and the requirement for conservation. The Commission, he states, "is a usurpation of private property rights. There has not been that much land in the hands of so few people since the days of the Spanish Land Grants in California."

John Gotthold is a mechanical engineer, inventor, local government participant, and an Army Reserve Captain.

PARISH

[continued from page 3]
philosophically believes, "in an area like Santa Cruz, the state should offer economic incentives to private business to hire or train employed people."

Parish supported Proposition 20, the Coastal Plan Initiative. Parish favors local control on this issue, with some state controls. "Locally elected people to a commission with oversight and veto powers over elected officials. It is important to establish the right of local elected officials to be in a position to serve."

Larry Parish is disturbed by current attitudes toward education. He stated, "Education is a popular whipping boy now. We need to stop back and look at the real value of education--it leads to self awareness, and is of value to the political and economic system."

U.S. CONGRESS

PANETTA

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be devoted to enacting new legislation. "Right now, we've got a federal budget of $400 billion and around 2000 federal programs in operation. We need to look at these programs carefully and see whether they're doing the job."

Unemployment is a major problem in the 16th District. Although the official national rate of unemployment is 7.5%, it is 13% in this area of Central California. "We are spending over $55 billion a year for people who are unemployed through unemployment compensation, welfare, and, in the other direction, by the loss of taxes. It makes more sense to put the money into getting people employed, than it does to pay them to stay out of work." Pagetta is a strong proponent of using federal funds for public service needs; included in this would be hospitals, education, day care centers, and parks and recreation. The communities will benefit from the productiveness of the jobs as will the individuals involved."

Panetta also feels that the private sector needs to become active in the battle. He suggests that the federal government give meaningful incentives to small businesses. "One approach would be the giving of tax credits to small businesses which create new jobs. We should also begin to funnel federal contracts into small industries in the energy field and the field of anti-pollution."

In regard to the current housing shortage in Santa Cruz and the entire Monterey Bay area, Panetta believes the government should provide low-interest loans for low and moderate income housing. "But, we must go one step further. Every local community needs to sit down and develop a growth or non-growth plan."

Rape has become a serious problem in Santa Cruz. Panetta has a two-pronged attack on the problem. "For one, we should not demean the woman who brings up the rape charges. There should be no search into her moral and sexual history. The police need to become more responsive and sensitive to the victim." Panetta also supports the Equal Rights Amendment.

On U.S. foreign policy, Panetta feels that "our one-man foreign policy is resulting in a reactive policy, instead of a positive approach. We need to determine what kind of positive leadership we want to exercise in the world. The best way to do this is to sit down with the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, and Asia and provide them with systems to deal with human needs through medical and technological assistance. In the past, arms and money have dictated what our policy is. America's role should be to give those countries something to live for."

Panetta supports Proposition 15, the Nuclear Safeguard Initiative and feels the issue needs to be decided on the federal level.

Between his experience in Washington in both the legislative and executive branches, Panetta feels he has a more realistic, keen insight about the inner-workings of government. "I know what Washington is about. I've been tested by government and didn't cop out. I just don't talk about the issues. I have a record of performance on issues that says I deliver on what I say...I've set some reasonable goals---in terms of jobs, resources, and government---and the goals I am setting are attainable if enough people in Congress get together and work for those goals. There is hope there---especially if we get some new faces in there who can work to make the needed changes. I've been part of the process before. I know its limitations. I also know it can become responsible and responsive."

BAKALIAN/MORTON

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wants to say without consideration of its ramifications." In fact, he feels it would create certain "delineations" of rights for women. "I think women have to have consideration of their rights as people but things are alright now anyway."

Bakalian's people-minded politics is reflected in his advocacy of reforming marijuana laws. "I think you should be able to grow your own Columbian in your backyard."

Morton is not against reforming marijuana laws but before he would accept any such legislation he would have to be assured of its "ramifications." He believes that people should be able to do whatever they want in their own homes, but wonders how that freedom can be kept from infringing on the rights of others. He wouldn't want to see marijuana decriminalized.

Morton and Bakalian took the same position on one issue. They both believe that the person that has committed a rape should be dealt with severely. The specifics of rapes or attempted rapes that have baken place should be widely publicized, they believe. Also, they feel such programs as RAPE-LINE should be encouraged and government supported.

On low and moderate range income housing Bakalian believes the area must move ahead slowly and carefully. "We can take a certain amount of development here, I don't feel there can be a monumental amount. We have to put a cap on the number of people we are going to have here." If new housing is constructed he believes it should be two story-type attractive duplexes. "People don't really want to live in third or fourth story shoe-boxes."

Morton, in contrast, doesn't believe in no-growth. "You don't control growth," Morton told the *Press*, "you plan for it." He believes that the employment and housing problems are "married". He believes that a community isn't a community until it seeks to provide housing for its people. "You must create jobs and so, bring in the housing they need."

Neither Morton nor Bakalian are satisfied by current US foriegn policy. Bakalian said that "we have a 19th century diplomacy." Morton believes that it is "one hell of a mess." Both of them believe that the military should stay out of it. As it is already, "there are too many people trying to define what our policy is."

Morton believes we should "address ourselves to our responsibilities as a nation and assist where assistance is needed in the form of the humanities: education, food, etc."

Bakalian places his priorities in domestic well-being. "If we can domestically become strong then the rest of the world will again like us and will appreciate our outlook."

When asked, what was the best way to curb CIA abuses, Bakalian shot out - "Get rid of it!" "If we need an intelligence agency in this world then we should reform it, redraft the law, make it public, put a public budget on it."

Morton believes that we have to "tread carefully when considering reforems on secret agencies like the CIA." He doesn't trust the image of the CIA as put over by the media. "We can't really know all of the facts that led up to the alleged abuse since we are dealing with an intelligence agency" where secrecy is paramount.

Bakalian believes that the only people that know nothing about the CIA are the people of the US.

Bakalian would like to see the military budget cut by some 20% to 50%. He would like to see corporate tax loop-holes closed and believes the rich should pay their fair share. "Once we set up these priorities and get that money we can talk about unemployment and what to do about it." Morton's priorities would be in "beefing up government subsidized training programs."

"When you compute," says Morton, "the long lines at the unemployment offices and welfare offices against the long lists of help wanted ads you see a contradiction. More and better training programs should be provided."

On the nuclear safeguards initiative, Bakalian gives a big *yes*, Morton a *no*.

When asked what distinguished them from their other opponents, there was guffawing. Morton hopes that he will sway some votes from Bakalian by attacking him on the issues. He would like to see Panetta win, since he is "a more reasonable man."

Bakalian thinks that Panetta is too much of the establishment politician. "Panetta fits-in in Washington, I won't. Panetta was in Washington with Nixon while I was on the streets of Santa Cruz protesting the Vietnam war. That's the difference between he and I."

Asked if he was worried about the negative effects of Morton's campaign, Bakalian said "Morton's candidacy is an endorsement for my campaign. I call him my secret weapon. He's not going to take any votes from me, everyone he steals will be Panetta's."